

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A NEW ERIGERON FROM CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

BY S. F. BLAKE.

Among specimens of Asteraceae sent me for study by Dr. Philip A. Munz of Pomona College, Claremont, California, are two sheets of dwarf *Erigeron* that represent an undescribed species and variety of the *Erigeron tener* group.

Erigeron uncialis Blake, sp. nov.

Perennis caespitosus pygmaeus scaposus, caudice ramoso; folia rosulata scapo breviora integra ubique subdense pilosa, lamina parva obovata v. suborbicularia v. oblanceolata acuta v. obtusa in petiolum multo longiorem cuneate angustata; scapus nudus uncialis dense patenti-pilosus; capitula solitaria parva radiata; involucri 4 mm. alti ca. 3-seriati paullum gradati v. subaequalis phyllaria lineari-lanceolata acuta v. acuminata dense pilosa, medio viridi, margine subscarioso et (interiora) saepe rosaceo; radii ca. 25-35 sicc. pallide rosacei; achenia compressa subsparse strigosa; pappi sparsi subsimplicis setae ca. 16, setulis minimis inconspicuis.

Caudex up to 8 cm. long, the branches clothed at tip with the bases of the previous year's leaves; leaves several or numerous, crowded in a rosette; petiole slender, narrowly herbaceous-margined, somewhat ampliate at base, 7-15 mm. long, densely spreading-pilose especially on margin with few-celled, slender, acuminate, not tuberculate-based hairs; blade suborbicular to obovate or oblanceolate, 3.5-10 mm. long, 2.8-5 mm. wide, usually minutely apiculate, light green, 1-nerved, inconspicuously reticulate-veined, rather firm, evenly but not densely antrorse-pilose on both surfaces and obscurely glandular-granular, or the lower often glabrous or glabrate beneath; scape very slender, 1.5-2.5 cm. high, naked or rarely with a minute bract; head about 1.2-1.5 cm. wide; phyllaries appressed, about 0.7 mm. wide, densely spreading-pilose and obscurely glandular-granular on the greenish center, this slightly thickened, 1-vittate, usually 1-sulcate, the subscariosus narrower to broader margin essentially glabrous, often rosy-tinged especially in the inner phyllaries; rays (in dried specimens) white, more or less strongly pink-tinged, the tube puberulous above, 1.8 mm. long, the lamina narrowly elliptic, 2-3-denticulate, 4-6-nerved, 5 mm. long, 1.2-1.5 mm. wide; disk corollas pale yellow, greenish toward

tip, with brown-purplish teeth, sparsely pilosulous toward base of tube, about 2.7 mm. long (tube 0.6–0.7 mm., throat slender, 1.5 mm., teeth ovate, obtusish, papillose-margined, 0.5 mm. long); achenes oblong, 1.5 mm. long, with thickened margins; pappus bristles whitish, in the ray about 8, 2 mm. long, in the disk about 16, 2.5 mm. long, the setulae more numerous, about 0.2 mm. long; style branches with short deltoid obtusish hispidulous tips.

CALIFORNIA: Clark Mountain, eastern San Bernardino Co., alt. 2135 m., June 1933, *E. C. Jaeger* (type no. 187357, Herb. Pomona College; duplicate in U. S. Nat. Herb.).

***Erigeron uncialis* var. *conjugans* Blake, var. nov.**

Folia in petiolo antrorso- v. subpatenti-ciliata, in lamina similiter pilosa, subtus interdum glabra; scapus suberecto- v. adscendenti-pilosus infra capitulum patenti-pilosus; involucrium subdense patenti-pilosum et parum puberulum pilis brevissimis subglandularibus.

NEVADA: In crevices of vertical rock faces, Big Falls, Kyle Canyon, Charleston Mountains, Clark Co., alt. 2745 m., 3 Sept. 1927, *C. Leo Hitchcock* (type no. 159586, herb. Pomona College; duplicate in U. S. Nat. Herb.).

This attractive little plant is evidently most closely related to *Erigeron tener* A. Gray. The form taken as type of the species is distinct from *E. tener* in pubescence as well as its dwarfer habit and normally bractless scapes, but the variety, although clearly a member of the same species, makes some approach to *E. tener* in pubescence. In *E. tener* the leaves and the scapiform, several-leaved or -bracted stems are densely or sometimes rather sparsely strigillose or strigose, without spreading hairs; the heads almost always decidedly larger; the rays (in dried specimens) violet; and the involucre densely glandular-puberulous and almost always also somewhat spreading-hirsute chiefly on the outer phyllaries.